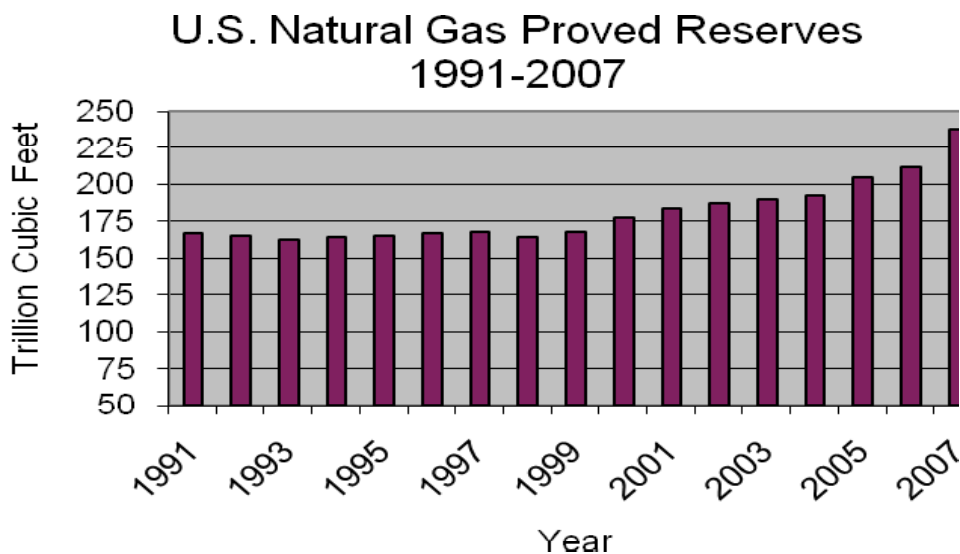

APPENDIX

- Production from key onshore and offshore natural gas resource areas can be a viable part of long-term domestic energy policy, but significant economic and policy hurdles exist that may impede efficient development
- Portions of the natural gas resource base located in federal waters offshore or on federally owned multi-use lands, particularly in the intermountain west
 - Uneven public policy decisions that restrict access to public lands slow development of these resources
 - Baker Institute for Public Policy at Rice University points out that twenty years ago 75 percent of federal lands were available for oil and gas leasing; today, only about 17 percent
- Modeling from the Baker Institute indicates that lifting the offshore moratoria could increase Lower 48 states production by 1.5 Tcf annually by 2015 and 3.1 Tcf annually thereafter through 2030
- Current *Annual Energy Outlook 2009-2030* from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) now estimates that 96 percent of U.S. net natural gas supply in 2030 could be from domestic sources
- Current threats to resource development include issues surrounding downhole fracture treatments of reservoirs (water resources and chemical components) and other footprint impacts



Prospects for 2020

- Abundance of the domestic natural gas resource base is not generally understood
- Continued technological advances will continue to “grow the resource”